IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JINA L. DANIELS, on behalf of R.S.,

Plaintiff,

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Civil Action No. 1:11-CV-0332 (DEP)

COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY,

Defendant.

OF COUNSEL: APPEARANCES:

FOR PLAINTIFF:

MARGOLIUS LAW OFFICE PETER M. MARGOLIUS, ESQ. 7 Howard Street Catskill, NY 12414

FOR DEFENDANT:

HON. RICHARD S. HARTUNIAN United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York P.O. Box 7198 100 S. Clinton Street Syracuse, NY 13261-7198

ELIZABETH ROTHSTEIN, ESQ. Special Assistant U.S. Attorney

DAVID E. PEEBLES U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE

DECISION AND ORDER

Currently pending in this action, in which plaintiff seeks judicial review of an adverse administrative determination by the Commissioner, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), are cross-motions for judgment on the pleadings.¹ Oral argument was conducted in connection with those motions on February 29, 2012 during a telephone conference at which a court reporter was also present. At the close of argument I issued a bench decision in which, after applying the requisite deferential review standard, I found that the Commissioner's determination resulted from the application of proper legal principles and is supported by substantial evidence, providing further detail regarding my reasoning and addressing the specific issues raised by the plaintiff in her appeal.

After due deliberation, and based upon the court's oral bench decision, a transcript of which is attached and incorporated herein by

This matter has been treated in accordance with the procedures set forth in General Order No. 18 (formerly, General Order No. 43) which was issued by the Hon. Ralph W. Smith, Jr., Chief United States Magistrate Judge, on January 28, 1998, and subsequently amended and reissued by Chief District Judge Frederick J. Scullin, Jr., on September 12, 2003. Under that General Order an action such as this is considered procedurally, once issue has been joined, as if cross-motions for judgment on the pleadings had been filed pursuant to Rule 12(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

reference, it is hereby

ORDERED, as follows:

1) Defendant's motion for judgment on the pleadings is

GRANTED.

2) The Commissioner's determination that plaintiff's infant son,

R.S., was not disabled at the relevant times, and thus is not entitled to

benefits under the Social Security Act, is AFFIRMED.

3) The clerk is directed to enter judgment, based upon this

determination, dismissing plaintiff's complaint in its entirety.

David E. Peebles

U.S. Magistrate Judge

Dated: March 6, 2012

Syracuse, NY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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JINA L. DANIELS, on behalf of R.S.,

Plaintiff,

vs. 11-CV-332

COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY,

Defendant.

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Transcript of *Telephone Conference (Decision)*held on February 29, 2012, at the James Hanley Federal
Building, 100 South Clinton Street, Syracuse, New York,
the HONORABLE DAVID E. PEEBLES, Magistrate-Judge, Presiding.

APPEARANCES

For Plaintiff: PETER M. MARGOLIUS

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For Defendant: SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Office of Regional General Counsel

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BY: ELIZABETH D. ROTHSTEIN, ESQ.

Eileen McDonough, RPR, CRR
Official United States Court Reporter
100 South Clinton Street
Syracuse, New York 13260
(315)234-8546

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I appreciate excellent briefing on both sides and I appreciate the oral argument. You both are very obviously conversant with the facts and the record before the Court.

This matter stems from an application filed on behalf of R.S., an infant who was born in December of 2001, for Supplemental Security Income, or SSI, benefits under the Act. The application resulted in a denial of benefits both initially and following a hearing, and additionally following review by the Social Security Administration appeals counsel, and now plaintiff seeks review of that determination pursuant to Section 205(g) of the Social Security Act of 42, United States Code, Section 405(g).

As you know, an SSI application on behalf of an infant is governed by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, which put in place a standard which is similar to, but slightly deviant from, the typical five step analysis that ordinarily applies to disability claims.

Obviously, my role is to determine whether that standard was properly applied and whether the result is supported by substantial evidence in the record.

Going through the analysis, the Administrative Law Judge initially found, of course, that the plaintiff had not engaged in substantial gainful activity and that

certainly does not appear to be very controversial.

The Administrative Law Judge then next determined that the claimant, the infant R.S., suffers from severe impairments, including speech delay, learning delay and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, which I will call ADHD because I have a hard time pronouncing the entire term. And, again, for purposes of step two, that does not seem to be terribly controversial, although I will note in Dr. Hartman's report the diagnosis of ADHD was provisional only.

The ALJ then went on to state without analysis that the claimant's impairments either singly or in combination do not meet or medically equal any of the list of impairments. Unfortunately, as plaintiff has pointed out, the ALJ did not elaborate, nor did the ALJ even indicate what listings were considered.

Obviously, in this case it's fairly simple to conclude that the listing in question is listing 112.11, which governs attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. I think the clear better practice would have been for the ALJ to both indicate what listings he considered and rejected and also to provide a rationale for the rejection.

However, at least in this circuit it is fairly clear that so long as it is apparent from the ALJ's decision as a whole what his or her rationale was, and of course

assuming it is supported by substantial evidence, it is not a fatal error that he or she did not go through the analysis at that step.

The cases which were of course cited by defendant's counsel that stand for that proposition include Berry versus Schweiker at 675 F.2d, 464, and also an unreported decision that relies on Berry; Salmini, S-A-L-M-I-N-I, v. Commissioner of Social Security. It is published at 371 Fed.Appx. 109, 2010 Westlaw, 1170133.

In this case to me it is clear that the ALJ considered and then rejected the listing 112.11, and I find substantial evidence to support that rejection. I did not find any evidence from which one could conclude that the claimant in this case suffered from marked inattention, marked impulsiveness, and marked hyperactivity, meaning one would have to meet all three of those and have marked deficits in those three areas, and additionally would have to meet the age appropriate criteria of listing 112.02. And it's clear to me for the reasons that I'm going to elaborate with regard to the next step, functional equivalence, that he does not.

So, the ALJ then moved to functional equivalence, and I find that his conclusions are well supported. We are dealing with an infant who has never been psychiatrically hospitalized, has no history of outpatient

mental health services, is, granted, listed as disabled by the Committee on Special Education at his school; however, he is classified only as suffering from speech and language impairments and he is in regular classes with the exception that he receives forty minutes a day of resource room special education support and speech therapy for thirty minutes three times per week.

The report of Dr. Hartman who examined the claimant suggests that he has mild difficulty attending to, following and understanding age appropriate directions. He is likely to have some difficulty completing age appropriate tasks given his attention deficits. He finds that he would be likely delayed in certain key areas in learning in accordance with his age group. He finds that he has a fair ability to maintain appropriate social behavior with peers and adults. He has mild difficulty responding appropriately to changes in his environment. He has mild difficulty asking questions and requesting assistance in an age appropriate manner. And has mild problems detecting danger and taking necessary precautions.

He provisionally, as I indicated previously, diagnosed the plaintiff as suffering, or claimant, I should say, suffering from ADHD, as well as a communication disorder, and notably recommended that R.S. continue in his current educational placement with remedial services where

1 necessary.

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2 I have also carefully reviewed the reports of 3 R.S.'s teachers and the non-examining consultative report of Dr. D'Ambrocia, which with the exception of a marked 4 5 limitation discerned in the area, the domain area of acquiring and using information, does not indicate any 6 7 marked, other marked limitations and there are no extreme limitations noted. So, in my view the Commissioner's 8 9 determination that the functional equivalence to listing 10 112.11 has not been established is supported by substantial 11 evidence. 12 So, in conclusion, I find that the 13 Commissioner's determination resulted from the proper 14 application of appropriate legal principles and is supported 15 by substantial evidence. 16 So, I will grant defendant's motion for 17

So, I will grant defendant's motion for judgment on the pleadings, deny plaintiff's motion for judgment on the pleadings, and affirm the Commissioner's determination.

I will issue an order to that effect memorializing this oral ruling which will be transcribed by the court reporter who is present today. Again, I appreciate the participation on the part of both counsel and I hope you have a good afternoon.

MR. MARGOLIUS: Thank you for your time, Your

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1	Honor.	
2	MS. ROTHSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.	
3	THE COURT: Thank you.	
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CERTIFICATION

I, EILEEN MCDONOUGH, RPR, CRR, Official Court Reporter in and for the United States District Court,

Northern District of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended the foregoing proceedings, took stenographic notes of the same, and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript thereof.

EILEEN MCDONOUGH, RPR, CRR Official U.S. Court Reporter